DOMINICA.

Scenes in the Senate Over the Passage of the Amended Resolution.

The House Lobbyists in Immense Force.

Carl Schurz's View of Tropi-

cal Institutions.

ents of the President Suffer a

Ben Wade as One of the

Sumner Laterviews Him and Gets a Plea in His Dar.

Bishop Simpson and Professor White, of Cornell University, to be the Other Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1871. Congress has at length disposed for the time being of the St. Domingo business. After a long, exciting

EXTRAORDINARY DEBATE in both houses, the resolution introduced by Mr. Morton, of Indiana, in the Senate has been adopted by both oranches as amended by Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives. The scenes enacted in both houses while the discussion of the measure was in progress were the most remarkable ever witsed in the halls of Congress. The persistency with which the project has been pushed by the ad-ministration is, I believe, unparalieled. Since Conassembled last December it is said the President has concentrated his attention chiefly on St. Domingo business. He seems to have set his heart upon the acquisition of the island and he has used all the power at his command to facilitate the proposed investigation, which he and his adherents hope will result in the annexation to the United States of first a section and then the remainder of the island. The particular attention that he gave the subject in his LAST ANNUAL MESSAGE

clearly indicated that an early effort would be made to pass a resolution through both houses, in accordance with his recommendation, appointing a commission to proceed to St. Domingo to obtain certain information preparatory to the preparation of a new treaty of annexation. This resolution was intro duced by Mr. Morton very early in the session, and he and other staunch supporters of the administration in the Senate worked night and day for its adoption. Morton, of Indiana, and Conkling, of New York, have been its most conspicuous champions in the Senate. Summer assailed the scheme with an accumulation of argument and eloquence de AN UNWARRANTABLE MENACE

to the republic of Hayti and as a new stage in a hich the resolution was put through the Senate, just before the holidays, is fresh in public recollection. Then it was transferred to the House of Repives, where its speedy passage was more The friends of the administration House and out of it to be taken up and passed, irrespective of any other subject of legislation. With this purpose Mr. was its chief champion in the House, made three the last of which prevailed, it from the Speaker's table and upon its passage under a of the rules, which required a Two-thirds majority of all the members present. This achievement was consummated yesterday, when, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, the resolution was adopted, with Mr. Ambler's amendment, which provided that nothing contained in the resolution should be understood or strued as committing Congress to the poncy of House, pending its adoption, was given this morning to the readers of the HERALD.

THE MOST REMARKABLE FEATURE of its consideration in the House was the inconsistent course which the democrats, by previous arrangement among themselves. pursued-namely. that of repudiating their ancient doctrine of maniiest destiny, and in solid phalanx opposing the policy of annexation. As stated yesterday, the resolution was immediately sent over to the Senate for its concurrence in the House amendment. The salient point which Sumner made when he renewed his attack against the whole St. Domingo which he read from the Herald. When the Senate adjourned yesterday the understanding was that the vote on amendments, which, of course have precedence of the resolution itself, would be taken at four o'clock this afternoon. After the expiration of the morning hour to-day Senator Stewart, of Nevada, occupied some time in support of the general subject of annexation, which he believed would have the approval of the country. With a very few exception to his speech. There was an unusually large

and Stewart improved the opportunity to spread bimgelf. While he was talking Patterson and Cragin. of New Hampshire, stood near the ante-room, engaged in conversation. Saulsbury, of Delaware, who was formerly a clergyman, and who still sticks to the white necktie, indulged in his invorite amusement of walking up and down the chamber. Dr. Newman, Onaplain of the Senate, sat on a sefa for a while talking to Kellogg, of Louisiano, probably about matters in that State, for the doctor is interested in the progress of Louisiana quite as much as in the annexation of St. Domingo.

AUDIENCE IN THE GALLERIES,

UNEASY IN HIS SEAT. for he had an elaborate speech to deliver before four o'clock, and was evidently anxioos that Stewart would soon shut up. Secretary Robeson now made his appearance on the floor, and after surveying the scene from one corner of the chamber sailed over to Conkling's seat, where he hove to and spoke to the Senator from New York. Then he continued on his course, and passing out of the chamber, he came to anchor in the President's room. Scarcely had he disappeared ere

GENERAL SHERWAN CAME IN, and he remained until the close one of the most attentive listeners to the debate. Five miffutes after Shermau's tall, commanding form was seen on the noor the bald Ben Butler came in and talked with Carpenter and Sumner. Banks was seen about the same time conversing with Nye, of Nevada. General Horace Porter, the President's private secretary, who was ubiquitous yesterday in the House, came in at a quarter before two o'clock with A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

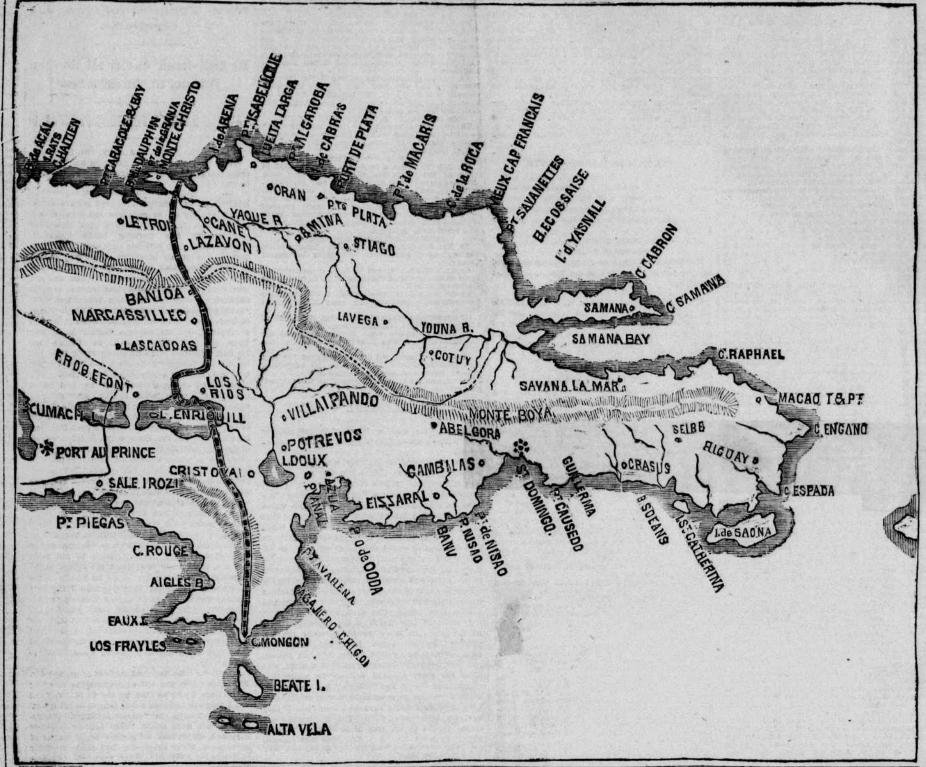
nd after he had sent it to the President of the Sen ate he soon sought a seat beside Morton, of Indiana, Porter presently disappeared into the hall, followed by Conking, who had a private conference with him outside the Chamber. Bardly had Porter vanished before Robeson appeared to view again upon

had been gradually becoming still more crowded, and when Stewart closed his speech at ten minutes to more. Schurz occupied the attention of the Senate for nearly two hours with a philosophical speech, intended to prove that it was impossible to suc-

REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS IN THE TROPICS, and that history showed that all attempts of the

DOMINGO.

Proposed New Territorial Acquisition---Position and Extent of the Country---Its General Appearance, Seaports and Inland Towns.



Anglo-Saxon race to dominate over the native At the outset, he complained that they were compelled to consider this question under the

WHIP AND SPUR OF THE ADMINISTRATION nted out the impropriety of the unusual haste that had been so persistently evinced to have the commission sent to St. Domingo. He repeated Sum-ner's charge that the proposed annexation of the Dominican part of the island was a most flagrant divided from the other only by an imaginary line. His conviction was that this neasure if the policy which it suggested was carried out would make it necessary for us to annex the whole West India islands to the United States. Schurz appealed to history to prove, and challenged Senators to deny that a republican form of government had ever been established in a tropical climate, that tropical labor when free had degenerated into shiftiessness, and that all attempts to orslavery. At this point Carpenter remarked that, according to this agreement, slavery ought never to have been abolished in the United States. Schurz did not want to see slavery re-established in either St. Domingo or the United States. He was simply stating historical facts. During the delivery of Schurz's speech he was frequently interrupted by the Dominicans, most prominent of whom were Morton, Conkling, Stewart, Carpenter and Warner, These gentlemen did not seem to understand that Schurz is au fatt at getting interruptions. It is one of the things which, of all others, he most desires in making a speech. Hence he yielded to every senator who asked him a question. The result of these interruptions was, as a general thing, that ne

Morton put the hardest posers to him, and yet he succeeded in creating a laugh upon nearly every question at Morton's expense. Sumner, who had no chance to speak, was afraid Schurz would forget to meet the point made by not take the republic of St. Domingo when it offered itself some European Power would take it. He therefore reminded Schurz of this point when he had progressed about half way in his speech. Schurz evidently had not forgotten it, for he told Sumner it he scattered the whole sentiment, and proceeded to give his reasons for not believing it.

Morton stated that he had good reasons to believe

GERMANY WANTED IT. but when Sumner asked him to state his reasons he declined to do so. Warner, of Alabama, who goes out on the 4th of March, undertook to raise a question with Schurz as to whether the Anglo-Saxon race and free labor could succeed in tropics. He pointed to the Southern States as a living refutation of Schurz's argument. Schurz, with great deliberation and coolness, turned upon him and asked him if he regarded the Southern States as a tropical country Varner, seemingly off his guard, said that he did. whereupon Schurz, turning away from him with an expression of disgust said, "Well, if you do, that case is settled." This created a

LAUGH AT WOMEN'S EXPENSE and for the remainder of the debate he did not attempt to interrupt Schurz. When Schurz finished, Yates obtained the floor and proceeded in a general rambling way to deny all Schurz had said. His five minutes to enter a protest against what he

FALSE PHILOSOTHY OF SCHURZ' SPEECH, after which Sumner appealed for more time, but in vain. "I object," said Conkling, "to any more delay. Let us vote now."

Sumuer, seeing there was no chance for more speech making, piled in his amendments. In this he was assisted by the clerical Sauisbury, of Delaware, but all the amendments were only so many tenpins, set up to be immediately knocked

THE FINAL VOTE was reached with as little delay as possible, and the Senate resolution, as amended by the House, was finally passed without opposition.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION AS AMENDED. The following is the resolution in full as it was inally adopted:-Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—
That the President of the United States be author-ized to appoint three commissioners, and also a secretary to the latter, who is to be versed in the

English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the island of St. Domingo and to such other places, if any, as such commissioners may deem necessary, and there inquire into and ascertain and report the political state and condition of the republic of St. Domingo, the probable number inhabitants, and the desire and disposition of the people of the said republic to become annexes and to form a part of the people of the United States; the physical, mental and moral condition of said people, and their general condition as to material wealth and industrial capacity; the resources of the country—its mineral and agricultural products, the products of its waters and forests, and the general character of the soil and the extent and proportion thereof capable of cultivation; the climate and health of the country; its bays harbors and rivers, its meteorological character and existence and frequence of remarkable meteorological phenomena, the debt of the government, its obligations, whether funded, and ascertained and admitted, or unadjusted and under discussion; treaties and engagements with other Powers, the extent of boundary and territory, what proportion is covered by foreign claimants, or by grants, or concession, and generally what concessions and franchises have been granted, with the names of the respective grantees; the terms and conditions on which the Dominican government may desire to annex to and become a part of the United States as one of the Territories thereof. on which the Dominican government may desire to annex to and become a part of the United States as one of the Territories thereof, and such other information with respect to said government or its Territories as, to the said Commissioners, shall be desirable or important with reference to the future incorporation of said Dominican republic into the United States as one of its Territories,

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That said Commissioners, shall, as soon as conveniently may be

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved. That said Commissioners shall, as soon as conveniently may be, report to the President of the United States, who shall lay their report before Congress.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, that said Commissioners shall serve without compensation, except the payment of their expenses and the compensation of the secretary, which shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President;

Provided, That nothing in this resolution contained shall be held, understood or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexing the territory of said republic of Dominica.

BEN WADE AS ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

BEN WADE AS ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS. Ren Wade, who has been chosen one of the Commissloners to be sent to St. Domingo, was at the Senate to-day when Senator Sumner took occasion to present his own side of the St. Domingo question to um, and to caut on him to be on his guard against the political "jockeys" who appeared so anxious to sell the island. Sumner also admonished him not to allow himself, when he got to St. Domingo to be carried away by his well known predilections in favor of the general subject of anin the West for some time past and had not given particular attention to this subject, but that while West Indies he would go to St. Domingo with the determination to make, as he called it,

A SQUARE REPORT upon the points embraced in Morton's resolution. If he found that there was any jobbery in the scheme he proposed to let the country know it when he came back, and if the charges against the President proved to be false he would let the country know that too. Ben. said he had been in public life a good while and he did not know that any fellow ever succeeded in

PULLING THE WOOL OVER HIS EYES. He didn't mean that it should be done now. He in:ended to go down to St. Domingo with his eyes and ears wide open, and to come back and teil what he saw and heard. He would have nothing to do with the political "jockeys." He didn't believe in "them fellows" anyhow, and he would keep them at a safe distance

THE OTHER TWO COMMISSIONERS, there is reason to believe that Andrew White, President of Cornell University, New York, and Bishop Simpson, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed as the other two commissioners. But little delay will occur refore their departure for Dominica.

THE TENNESSEE, at New York, has been ordered to make a trial trip, and, if successful, she will be ordered to Norfolk to receive the commissioners.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jab. 11—1:30 P. M.—Consols. 92% for money and the account. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties unchanged. Slocks firm and steady: Five-twenties unchanged. Slocks firm and steady: Eric, 18%; Illinois Centrai, 114; Altanite and Great Western, 28. 18%; Illinois Centrai, 114; Altanite and Great Western, 28. 184; Illinois Centrai, 114; Altanite and Great Western, 28. 197; Illinois Centrain, 114; 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales were for speculation and export. Middling uplands, 774; t. middling Organia, 84; 4. 192; Illinois and Illinois

MINISTER SCHENCK.

Dined and Wined by His Old Confreres of the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1871. ral Robert C. Schenck, the new American Minister to England, by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, took place this evening at Wormley's, and was one of the most pleasant legislative reunions remembered in the history of the capital of the nation. The temporary chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, presided. On his right were seated Minister Schenck, Senator Sumner, Congressman Marshall, of Illinois, Senator Bayard and Congressman Brooks, and on his left, Vice President Brooks, and on his left, Vice President Colfax, Congressman Maynard, Mr. George A. Bassett, cierk of the Committee on Ways and Means, Senator Fenton, General Banks and Congressman Keliey. Vis-a-vis to Mr. Hooper was secretary Boutwell, and on the right of the Secretary were Congressman Allison, Senator Sherman, Congressmen Niblack and McCarthy agd Senator Warner, and on his left were Senator Morrill, of Vermont; Congressman Orth', of Indiana, and Senator Williams. The invited guests included the Vice President, Secretary Boutwell, Hon. W. E. Kiblack, members of the Committee on Finance, of the Senate and chairmen of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs. The table was profusely adorned with the choicest flowers, a pyramid of japonicas ornamenting the cen're, while bouquets of the rarest exotics decorated the dining hall.

hall.

At the conclusion of the dinner, which was served, of course, with the choicest wines, short speeches complimentary to the New Minister to England were delivered by all the gentlemen present, Minister Schenek replied in general terms, out made no allusion to his instructions or to the course he intends to pursue at the Court of St. James.

THE MISSOURI SEVETORSHIP.

General Frank Blair the Coming Man-Liberal Republicans Giving Him Their Support-Demoralization of the Republican JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11, 1871.

Deep excitement prevails about the Senatorial election. Biair's chance is regarded as nearly safe. He will probably get the democratic nomination on the second ballot at the caucus to-morrow. Wood-Glover, Buckner and Phelps will not make

son, Glover, Buckner and Pheips will not make much show.

The radical caucus last night did nothing. Wagner got only four votes, Henderson thirteen and Stanard six: many of the members would not lyote. The republican party is fearfully demoralized in the state. Enough liberal republicans, anti-Grant men, will probably vote for Blair to give him a majority of fifteen on joint ballot. Glover and Blair are the only rivals in the democratic caucus. Woodson's friends will likely go for Blair after the first ballot. Blair is in his seat in the House, looking grim, calm and confident.

MRTEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Wednesday, Jan. 11-11:47 P. M. SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Bert Charles

	Place of Obser- vation.	the of	mome- Degrees.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
	Augusta, Ga	30.31	46	-	Calm.	Clear.
	Baltimore	80,89		W.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
	Boston	30.22	33	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
	Buffalo		44	8.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
	Charleston	30.40	50	77	Calm.	Clear.
			-0	N. B.	Very brisk.	Snow.
		29.87		В.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
	Cincinnati	30,09	52	8. 8.	Gentle.	Fair. Cloudy.
				6.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
	Key West	30.18	25		Brisk.	Cloudy.
	Lake City, Fla.			N.	Very genue.	Fair.
	Milwaukee	20.79	54		High.	Cloudy.
	Mobile	30.28	54 57	S. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
	Kashville	130.19	55		Calm.	Clear.
	New Orleans	80.15	62 82	E.	Very brisk.	Clear.
	New York	30.80	82	S. N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
		29,94	8	N.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
		30.09		S. E.	Brink.	Light rain.
B	Philadeiphia	30.39	40	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
9		30.28		W.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
3	Rochester, N.Y.	30.18	45	s. w.	Briak.	Cloudy.
3	Savannah	30.88	49		Caim.	Clear.
8	St. Louis	29.91		S. E.	Gentle. Brisk.	Cloudy.
8		30.28	01	S. E.	Calm.	Cloudy.
ı	Washington		86 47	EMVIN	Calm.	Clear.
ı	Norfolk, Va	50.40	40	8.	Cann.	Clear.

THE ALBANY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Arthur X. Breed, who was brought here from Syracuse en suspicion of being the assassin of the express messenger Halpin, has been discharged. Halpin, it is thought, will recover if he lives forty-eight hours longer.

CUBA.

President Cospedes' Wife's Account of Her Capture-Order from Valmaseda Re-estab-Capture—Civil Courts.
HAVANA, Jan. 11, 1871.

Auita, the wife of President Cespedes, speaks in the highest terms of the gentlemanly and kind treatment she has received at the hands of the Spaniarus since her capture. She says that she left her husband in the interior several days previous to her capture on the coast, where she was awaiting a vessel on which to embark and leave the island. Zenea, who acted as the escort of the wife of President Cespedes, and the two sailors who were captured at the same time, were taken to Who were captured at the same time, were taken to Fuerto Principe. Señora Cespedes is about twenty years of age, has a pieasant looking face, is affable in conversation, and is a fair type of the women of the Camaguey region. She is now, however, in delicate health.

Valmaseda, the acting Governor General of the island, has issued an order abolishing courts martial for the trials of causes other than those of treason, rebellion and section. The civil courts are given jurisdiction over offenders against the laws where the crime is not included in those specificd.

THE INDIANS.

Scarcity of Buffalo on the Plains-Suffering Among the Indians-Grand Council to Be Held at Fort Laramie.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 11, 1871. Intormation from Fort Laramie states that a large number of Sioux, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Gros that buffalo was very scarce, but that there was plenty of small game. They said also that they had no ammunition to kill it, and in consequence they are in a suffering condition and their people are starving. They applied for permission to go South to find buffalo, but were refused.

are in a suffering condition and their people are starving. They applied for permission to go South to find buffalo, but were refused.

The Indians are undecided yet as to where they. will have their agency. They are afra d if the post is placed on the north side of the Platte that their young men will interfere with the agency, and that troops would have to be sent into their country to protect it, which would cause much serious trouble Red Cloud, Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses and several other are expected here in three other prominent chiefs are expected here in three days, when a grand council of all the Indians will

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

Serious Railroad Riot in Princeton-Heavy Failures in Chicrgo. CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1861.

A special despatch from Princeton, Ill., reports a riot in progress at Albright station, on the Mendota and Prophetstown Railroad, among the laborers. seventy-five of whom had been discharged by the contractors without receiving their pay. Numbers contractors without receiving their pay. Numbers have been seriously injured.

Elliah K. Bruce, a Board of Trade commission man, has been placed in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$955,853 and his assets insignificant.

BILLIARDS.

Match Between Rudolphe and Parker at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11, 1871. and \$1,000, between A. P. Rudolphe, of New York and Frank Parker, of Chicago, was played in this city this evening. The game commenced at eight o'clock. About 1,000 persons were present, among them a number of ladies.

George H. Van Vleck, of Buffalo, was appointed referee, Mort Humphrey, of New York, acted as umpire for Rudelphe, and Henry Rhines, of Chicago, fer Parker. The betting was \$100 to \$75 in favor of Rudolphe. Parker won the lead and played into the newker.

The playing was good, though not of the best. From the start Parker took the lead and maintained it to the close of the game at the eighty-second round, the score standing Parker 1,501, Rudolphe 1,235. The average of the winner was a little over 18 and that of the loser 15. Rudolphe made the highest run, 160.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Assistant District Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan will deliver a lecture this evening before the William M. Tweed Club of the Fifteenth Ward, at No. 4 East Ninth street.

Dr. Doremus will inform the congregation and others, at the Chelsea Presbyterian church, Twentysecond street, near Ninth avenue, this evening, that "We Are the First, and Not the Last of Our Race."

John G. Saxe, the poet, will read his lecture on "French Folks at Home" this (Thursday) evening, at eight o'clock, at Association Hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, for the benefit of the Young Men's Social and Benevolent Society of the Foorth Presbyterian church, Thirty-fourth street.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

A Delegation of Fair Ones Before the House Judiciary Committee.

Grand Display of Ancient and Tender Loveliness-A Female Candidate for the Presidency Expounding the Constitution-The Committee Captured-Woman's Suffrage Convention-The Movement Making Headway in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1871. A delegation of ladies belonging to the woman's suffrage persuasion met by appointment with the House Judiciary Committee for the purpose of stating their side of the question and of sustaining their several memorials by argument. In addition to the members of the committee proper there were several members of the House present who tavor we man suffrage. They were mostly members from the New England States, with the excep-tion of one or two from the Northwest. A number of newspaper correspondents were also allowed to be present, and it was expected that there would be some rich scenes. The ladies were of all ages, from thirty to sixty, married and single, old maids and maidens, candidates for matrimony and those who had lost all hope of sinking their names in those of the sterner sex. Judge Bingham. the chairman of the committee, presided with the dignity of a grandfather. Ben Butler was there, and looked from one woman to another as if he intended to select one of them for a wife. As a general thing

THE WOMEN WERE WELL DRESSED, even the matrons showing a scrupulous attention to tidiness and attractive appearance. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, another member of the commit seemed to regard the whole thing as a good joke and kept smiling all the time, as if he intended to encourage the women in their work. Among those present were Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhuli, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Pauline Davis, Mrs. Josephine Griffing, Miss Tennie C. Claffin, Miss Kate Stanton, Mrs. Powell, Miss Kate Hutchinson and Mrs. Ela, wife of the New Hampshire Congressman, with many lesser lights.

Shortly after ten o'clock Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, of New York, opened the ball, at the suggestion of Judge Bingham, the chairman. Mrs. Wood hull, who is rather a prepossessing woman, labt aside her Alpine hat and commenced to speak. She

A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1872, should Congress legalize female suffrage, and intends to run as an independent candidate on the platform of free suffrage and equality before the law. Her theory is that under the fifteenth amendment to the constitution women have already the right to vote, though she is anxious to have it more specifically enacted into the statutes. Pulling out a paper which she had prepared for the occasion, she proceeded without delay to address the committee. Judging from the expressions of the committee after the meeting ad-

statutes. Framing out a paper which she had prepared for the occasion, she proceeded without delay to address the committee. Judging from the expressions of the committee after the meeting adjourned there is no doubt that sane made a very favorable impression. One member said she had presented the case in as good style as any Congressman could have done. Her voice was very clear and she did not appear to be embarrassed in the least, but read with emphasis certain passages which she desired the committee to pay particular attention to. She contended that the constitution of the United States made

Woman a Citizen, with the Right to vore, and desired to know by what chick any free government imposes taxes on women without gaing them a voice upon the subject or a participation in the public declarations as to how and by whom these taxes shall be applied for the common public use. Women constituted a majority of the people of this country, and were currusted with the most vital responsibilities of society. They bear, rear and educate men; train and mould their characters, inspire the noblest impulses in men, and often hold the accumulated fortunes of a man's life for the safety of the family and as guardians of the unfants, and yet they are debarred from uttering any opinion by a public vote. Women had the right to vote, and it was by usurpation only that they were debarred. In her address she quotes from many leval anthorities in supported her asygment. Mrs. Woodhull, having funshed, gave the committee one of her biandest smiles and lowed gridecially.

Other speeches were made, but Woodhull had captured the committee, and the others were not needed. It is not known what action will be taken, but the members of the committee seemed well pleased with the entertainment.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUPPRAGE CONVENTION met at Lincoln Hall to-day at three o'clock. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, had promised to preside, but having received as telegram from Ohio that his presence was required mined attyle the was compelled to disappo

A BLOOD! HIRSTY WIFE.

A Jersey City Woman Plunges a Kuife Into Her Husband-Twice Married and Twice a Tyrant. John Moran and his wife. Anne, or as she is better

known to her neighbors by the name "Nansh" ta word of Celtic dialect), have resided for some months past at No. 62 Warren street, Jersey City. John's happy days have been few since he took Anne for his wife. She has been known for a long time to the police as A THOUBLESOME CHARACTER.

a woman, in short, with a tongue which all her Works, where he is employed, at dinner hour yesterday, and was in the act of changing his clothing when the customary noonday dispute commenced. Many words had not passed when Anne seized a

Many words had not passed when Anne seized a large knife and plunged it into his abdomen, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal. He feli to the ground, and here, her thirst for blood, far from being satisfied, drove her almost to fury.

SHE TORE THE CLOTHING of the unfortunate man to shreds. Before she had concluded her bloody work officer sadieir came thundering at the door, having been called on by the neighbors. thundering at the door, having been called on by the neighbors.

Anne jumped out of a second story window, crossed the street, entored another building and ascended to the roof, crossed ever five houses, and at length took refuge in the upper story of a house where an acquaintance lived. Here she was caught by the officer, who took her to the first precinct station. The strangest part of the case is that the husband objected very strenuously against the arrest. The injured man was attended by Dr. watson, who pronounced the wound to be of a very serious ch racter.

"Naushy" buried her first husband, Brian Geatley, "a dacint fellow by all accounts, I two years ago and married

POOR, ILL-FATED MORAN

"a dacint fellow by all accounts," two years ago and married

POOR, ILL-PATED MORAN

two or three months afterwards. Now comes the motive for Anne's bloodthirstness. It seems that Brian was possessed of some property, and in his will be provided that as soon as the debt on his house should be cleared off the sum of \$500 should be paid to his sister by the executor. This arrangement was most displeasing to his wife, and ever since, the bare meution of the executor's name or that of Geatley's sister is sufficient to drive her to frenzy. When the dispute arose pesterday, Moran happened to femark, in speaking of the executor, who died a short time ago, "The Lord have mercy ou him;" and ho sooner were the words pronounced than she seized the knile and indicted the wounds a above states. Her neighbors state that Geatley also in his time felt the weight of her vengeance, and that his change from this world to the next was certainly one for the better.